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CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and edi-lorial matter should be addressed to the Ediron or the Bee. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Publishing Company. OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postofice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub-George B. Trschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-Bahing Combany, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bek for the week ending June 1, 1889, was as follows:

Funday, May 26. 19,350
Monday, May 27. 18,5-66
Tuesday, May 28. 18,5-75
Wednesday, May 29. 18,602
Thursday, May 30. 18,602
Thursday, May 30. 18,602
Friday, May 31. 19,612
Baturday, June 1. 18,644

Fworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this lst day of June, A. D. 1889, Seal, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George R. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Recording County of Douglas,
being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Recording Company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Recording County, 1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1885, 18,185 copies; for September, 1888, 18,184 copies; for Doubles; for August, 1888, 18,084 copies; for December, 1888, 18,223 copies; for September, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889, 18,968 copies; for March, 1889, 18,569 copies.

GEO, R. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my [Seal.] presence this 3d day of June, A. D., 1889,
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public,

ANOTHER bridge across the Missouri at Omaha! Stranger things than that have happened.

PENNSYLVANIA votes on prohibition on the 18th inst. The result is a foregone conclusion. The state has too much water already.

OMAHA cannot tolerate a contractor's combine. The experience of this city last year demands that this scheme be nipped early in the bud.

THE result of the school election is certain to produce beneficial results. Symptoms of economy are already noticeable in the management.

IT is not surprising that governments should wrangle and threaten to shoot over seal-skins. Countless families have been wrecked and fortunes lost by that insidious foe of domestic peace.

THE management of the Omaha stockwards will find some juicy meat for digestion in the weekly report of western packing business. The figures are commended to their earnest consideration.

MONTANA will come into the union with a clean balance sheet. After a few years of statehood the record will be treasured as a certificate of youthful industry on a cash basis. Statebood and debt are inseparable.

WITH feasting and fattening on extra allowances of government rations, it is hardly to be expected that the Rosebud Indians are in any hurry to ratify the agreement so long as there is anything to eat in sight.

Boston capital has again shown its faith in Omaha realty by the recent large investments of Frederick L. Ames. And yet, Micawber-like, Omaha capitalists are holding their hands in their pockets waiting for something to turn up.

THE property owner who signs for wooden blocks instead of clean and durable stone for the sake of saving a few dollars, does that which will rise up to plague and pester him and make life a burden within five years.

THE verdict of two thousand dollars swarded to the plaintiff in the suit for damages brought against the city for injuries sustained in falling into an unprotected trench, should be a warning to derelict contractors and city officials in charge of public works.

Bur little actual progress can be expected in improving the already existing parks during the summer season. The park commission, however, is properly making plaus for beautifying these pleasure grounds during the fall and winter so as to have the work well under way early next spring.

A CONSOLIDATION of Utah's railroads into one corporation seems imperative in order to insure efficient service. The local roads of the territory are in a bad way. It would be to their advantage as well as to the interest of the territory if they were put under careful management, such as consolidation is likely to Bring about.

THE school census of Nebraska shows that there are three hundred and seventy-five thousand children in the state, or a total population of nearly eleven hundred thousand. In 1870 the population of the state was 122,993; in 1880, 452,402, and in 1885, 740,000. These figures tell the story of Nebraska's marvelous growth from infancy to robust manhood.

THE board of public works did the right thing in claiming the forfeit money put up as an evidence of good faith by the Kansas City contractors. The attempt of these adventurers to bulldoze the board into returning the money was the coolest specimen of gall Imported into this city for some time. If anything the board was too lenient in dealing with them. They were given ample time to file their bonds and begin work, but they refused to do either, and demanded the return of their money because they were disappointed in railroad rates. The city has een damaged by the delay in public works and hundreds of workmen have been kept idle by these jobbers and triflers. The board should see to it that operations are begun promptly on all WHAT MAY FOLLOW.

There is very great and reasonable fear that a disastrous epidemic of typhoid fever may result from the Johnstown flood. The cities of Pittsburg and Alleghany, with a population of three hundred and fifty thousand, drink the waters of the Alleghany river, down which corpses and debris must flow unless stopped above. The day after the flood the water of the river was thick with mud. The flood that swept through Johnstown cleaned out hundreds of cesspools. The contents of these, with the manure

of barnyards, the dirt from henneries and swamps, and refuse and filth of all kinds, were carried down into the Alleghany river. In addition to this there are the bodies of the drowned. Some of these will, in all likelihood, be secreted among the debris and never be found. Hundreds of carcasses of animals of various kinds are also in the river, and these will decay and throw out an animal poison. When all these polluting and poisonous agencies are considered it is obvious that the people who drink the waters of the Alleghany have good reason for serious apprehension.

Those who live in the neighborhood of Johnstown are in still greater danger of an epidemic. If the estimates of the numbers drowned are approximately correct, there are thousands of bodies decomposing beneath the mud, many of these perhaps at no great distance below the surface. Correspondents have stated that the stench of the bodies of the dead which have been recovered, was almost unendurable, and it impregnated the air for miles around. The condition will be much worse when the mud, covering the unfound bodies, dries and the summer sun does its work upon the decomposing remains. It would seem inevitable that for the next five or six months, or until frosts come, the atmosphere for miles around Johnstown must be heavily surcharged with the poisonous exhalations from putrefying dead bodies, and only the most vigorously healthy can inhale this air continuously without suffering seriously from it.

All the conditions are certainly such as to warrant the fear that a devastating epidemic may result from the flood and add thousands of victims to the terrible list made by the Johnstown calamity. Undoubtedly whatever precautions against this, science can take will be promptlytaken, but it is to be apprehended that the very best and all that can be done will not be sufficient to wholly avert the danger. A typhoid fever epidemic would be a fearful sequel to the most terrible calamity of modern times.

NEBRASKA SUGAR BEETS. A wrong impression has obtained with some regarding the quality of sugar beets grown in Nebraska. According to an analysis of Nebraska beets made last year by the division of chemmistry of the department of agriculture they contained between fifteen and sixteen per cent of sugar. Commissioner Colman said: "If beets of this quality can be grown in large quantities in your locality, it certainly would indicate that you have a fine soil and climate for the production of beet sugar." There is no question with those competent to judge that in portions of Nebraska beets of equally good quality with those analyzed by the department of agriculture can be grown in abundance.

Mr. C. C. Hawkins, of Wellfleet, who has given a great deal of attention to the cultivation of the sugar beet, says. in a communication to THE BEE: "By comparison with the beets of Germany and France, it is apparent that the Nebraska sugar beets are vastly superior. The beets raised in Nebraska yield fifteen and sixteen per cent of sugar, while the beets raised in Germany and France yield only eight and nine per cent." He also says: "The sugar beet requires a light sandy loam, soil that will not bake, and that is very porous; too much moisture is detrimental to the quality of the beet. It will not grow in a wet, soggy soil. The beauty of the soil in western and parts of eastern Nebraska, is that the rain never remains on the ground. It quickly drains, and the moisture is absorbed for future use. This is why better crops are raised with less rain in this state than in Iowa or any of the states east of the Missouri river, and the soi being more porous can stand more moisture without detriment to the

crops." Two companies have been formed in Nebraska for the manufacture of beet sugar. The machinery for the company at Grand Island is now being purchased in Germany, and the Wellfleet company will begin the refinery in the autumn. The men who have invested in these enterprises have the fullest confidence in being able to obtain an ample supply of beets of excellent quality. The experiment merits

hearty encouragement.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The statement of treasury operations for the month of May shows some things of interest. There is a steady, though gradual, growth of the surplus. Silver continues to accumulate in the treasury vaults, bond purchases decline, the revenues of the government are shown to be larger than last year, and there has been little decrease made in the amount of the deposits of public money with the banks. The increase of the surplus during May was two and a half million dollars, but the aggregate is still less than at the beginning of the year. The revenues for the month were more than three million dollars in excess of the corresponding month last year, and the indications are that for the fiscal year ending June 30 the revenues of the government will exceed those of last year by quite ten

million dollars. These facts supply texts that ought to interest economists and statesmen. One in particular, the steady increase of the surplus, suggests that the drain being made upon the people at a time when the industries and trade of the country are depressed calls for alleviation. There are very few interests which are making any money, and the outlook for

the most encouraging character. There is no marked indication that the situation will become worse, but on the other hand there is no great promise of improvement. Under such circumstances the continued piling up of money in the treasury is oppressive. Of course there is nothing to be done now, but when congress returns to the consideration of the question of reducing taxation the situation of the treasury and of the country should receive its very careful attention. It is not possible to justify the accumulation of a vast surplus even when the country is in the highest state of prosperity, and the matter becomes far more serious when excessive revenues are taken from the people at a time of general depression. That there must be relief in this respect is obvious.

The continued accumulation of silver in the vaults of the treasury presents a question that congress will be called upon to give early attention to. The comage of the present year will be about thirty-two million dollars, and thus far not a dollar of it has gone into the circulation. The big vault constructed under the treasury to accommodate the silver hoard is now practically filled, and additional provision will soon have to be made for storing the increasing supply of silver dollars. Treasurer Huston is reported to be opposed to an increase of silver coinage, and it seems probable that this will be found to be the attitude of the administration. The treasurer, however, is not unfavorable to increased purchases of silver bullion. He is reported as saying that if the government was compelled to purchase the maximum amount of silver bullion allowed by the Bland act, four million dollars a month, he had no objection so long as the silver purchased would remain in ingots, and be stored in that shape. He was not prepared to say that he thought the government ought not to increase its purchases of silver, and could see good reasons for its doing so, but he is not favorable to increasing the coinage. The significance of Treasurer Huston's attitude in this matter is the fact that he is in intimate relations with the president and will probably have as much influence with him as any other member of the administration.

THE total cost of the Canadian Pacific is said to have been one hundred and sixty-five millions. It has been enriched by the Dominion government with subsidies of one kind or another to the value of two hundred and fifteen millions. While at first blush this may seem a bonanza to that railroad, permitting it to make serious inroads upon trade rightfully belonging to American lines, it is well to keep in mind that the people of Canada are taxed for these largesses, and will be obliged to make good every dollar lost by the recklessness of the Canadian Pacific. The policy of the Dominion government appears to be to rob Peter to pay Paul. But this sort of thing can not go on forever. Some day the patient Canadian taxpayer will refuse longer to carry this increasing burden, and the bubble of the Canadian Pacific's success will be pricked.

THE assertion that Fort Omaha can not be entarged is a malicious fabrication. The late legislature granted the government the right of eminent domain, and it can at any time exercise that right in Douglas, Washington or Sarpy counties. If congress repeals the law authorizing the removal, the government can condemn as much land as is necessary surrounding the fort, and enlarge and improve it to the extent of the money appropriated. There is plenty of desirable land in the vicinity, and a sufficient amount of it can be added to the present reservation to make it sufficient for all military needs, and certainly for the money required to purchase the Bellevue site. The elegant buildings, the grateful shade, and the magnificent parade ground are a protest against removal.

THE Hampton (Va.) Normal and Agricultural institute is contributing much toward solving the negro problem in that section. It begins at the foundation of industry and good citizenship by teaching pupils how to earn their own living, and practices what it teaches. Within a few years four hundred and fifty pupils have earned nearly fifty thousand dollars in various work connected with the institute. The success of this plan demonstrates anew the value of industrial education. In this instance the allowance for work done proves a great incentive to the pupils. giving them an early experience in the practical side of life, and making them strong in character and influential in example.

FRENCH duties are now so high on American lard containing cotton seed oil, that the commodity is practically shut out of the country. France by taking this action followed England, Germany, Canada and Mexico to protect her people from the consumption of adulterated food. The effect of this exclusion in one sense can not but be salutary. It will bring the American pork packer and lard refiner to his senses as far, at least, as the foreign trade is concerned. The danger is, however, that the home market will be flooded with the whole stock of inferior and deleterious compounds, while the foreigner will enjoy the pure article.

THE good people of West Farnam street are in the position of the man who locked his barn door after his horse was stolen. After a lapse of two years they propose to bring suit against the contractors who laid the wooden pavement of that street on the ground that the blocks were rotten at the time they were laid. They are likely, however, to extract very little satisfaction at this late day, and have themselves only to blame for not heeding the warnings to repudiate wooden pavements. The lesson, however, should not be lost on

Wirlt two committees of the United States sonate engaged in the investigathe immediate future is by no means of | tion of the relations of the United | years has been very marked. The average

taxpayers and property owners whose

streets are to be paved this season.

States with Canada, considerable light is being thrown upon the various problems, particularly the Canadian railroads and fisheries, affecting our interests. The administration is, therefore, likely to await the report of these commissions before committing itself to a fixed policy in dealing with international questions. The senators now engaged in the task have consequently a grave duty to perform.

Ar the first appeal for aid from the Conemaugh disaster James Gordon Bennett cabled a subscription to Mayor Grant of New York of ten thousand dollars. Mr. D. B. King sent his check for one thousand dollars and offered to send to Johnstown at his own expense an engineer and a thousand workmen to aid in the task of clearing away the debris. With all her faults New York has her generous citizens who can well afford to make princely contributions when occasion demands it, and are always among the first to help suffering humanity.

THE drift of business on upper Farnam is a perplexing conundrum to the mossbacks. The explanation is furnished in the enterprise of property owners, who build magnificent blocks with all modern conveniences for the transaction of business. The owners of the shoddy structures which disgrace the present business center of the street will learn when it is too late that they cannot retain their advantages with fire traps and one and two-story shanties.

Investigate the Dim . Museums. Buffalo Express. Still rarer than a day in June is a mugwump about these days.

Life is Still Worth Living.

Washington Press. If this country were half as wicked as the pessimistic mugs paint it, sheel would be a shut-up shop.

Museums Don't Get 'Em All.

Boston Herald. The engagement of the heroine of the ro cent Chicago divorce case as a theatrical star shows that the dime museums are not vet monopolizing all the monstrosities which the country produces.

Groping For a Hypothesis.

Courier-Journal. Mr. Clendenning, of Pennsylvania, who is just dead at the age of 101 years, never used whisky or tobacco in any form. He must have been born extremely healthy to have hved so long, at least without tobacco.

Prudence and Philanthropy.

Philadelphia Press.

Mr. George W. Childs, whose reminscences in Lippincott's are so interesting. does not mention in them his habitual practice of not giving letters or e rds of introduction to people. #I rarely, very rarely, do it, and I never sign my name to a blank paper or anything which I do not myself write. This is necessitated by the number of uses the signature of any well known or wealthy man can be put to," said he recently, when asked for a letter to one of his intimates.

It Appealed to All. Christian Intelligencer, An lowa farmer, who believed in having two strings to his bow, put up in his garden thus sign:

BOYS, DON'T TOUCH THESE MELONS, FOR THEY ARE GREEN AND GOD SEES

HITS AND MISSES.

Things are looking up just now on upper

Owing to the absorbing sensations of the past few days every paper in Omaha neglected to mention the fact that the shotgun campaign was a dog-gone good thing. Stand from under. Another bridge is materializing.

And now it is S. P. Morse who is moving toward E-th and F-m. Great men always gravitate toward the heights.

From reports which are rife it appears that Mr. Frederick L. Ames' visit to Omahi means more hervy investments here.

NEWS COMMENT.

Ludwig Vonhinkelsteinhauserbloser is Cincinnati man. Ludwig should marry. He has name enough for two. If Denver people don't stop killing them

selves the place will soon be as dead as S-t L-s. According to a New York young man who was cut down while trying to make his exit

by the rope route, hanging is a pleasant sen sation. It is to be hoped, however, that this form of amusement will not become a fad. Assistant Postmaster-General Clarkson is

beating the carpets in his office, and fourth class democratic postmasters tremble as they hear the sound five hundred miles away. A meeting of Kilkenny cats is harmonious compared with the recent conferences held

in Chicago by the general freight agents of western railroads. The Italian government is alarmed at the

proportions of emigrations from that country. and will adopt stringent measures to check

The remarkable inducements held out by the Argentine Republic to foster immigration has drawn to that country within the past few years an unprecedented number of immigrants. On good authority it is stated that no less than three hun | and seventy five thousand will be added to the population this year. This is a record surpassed by that of the United States alone. Under this steady pressure of increased numbers the public lands are being rapidly taken up, and real estate values are rising. Of all countries of South America the Argentine Ropublic resembles the United States in character, enterprise and progress. The infusion of new blood can not fail to bear a lasting impression upon that country. With its unbounded natural resources, its skilled industries and energetic population a bright fature is in store for the Argentine Republic, whose friendship and trade the United States could well cultivate.

THE FIELD OF INDUSTRY.

J. R. Sovereign, editor of the Industrial West, and state master workman of the Iowa Knights of Labor, is making a tour of the

In Massachusetts, according to the census of 1885, boots and shoes, building, clothing, cotton goods, machinery, metals and woolen fabrics employed 271,421 persons, or 68.78 pe cent of all engaged in factory work. There were 99,746 persons employed in making textiles, of whom 40,819 were women. Nearly one-eighth of the persons engaged in manufactures were unnaturalized foreigners. Of this number 11,438 are said to be illiterate. The decrease of child labor within the ten

size of families in the state is increasing, the | MONEY MAKING MEYER MIXED gain, however, being almost wholly with mothers of foreign birth.

field and Rotherham district under-hands

can not be obtained-the men alleging that

the work is too hard and the hours too long

for the wages given. Many men appear to

return.

south.

have left the trade altogether and will not

The Philadelphia Real Estate Record says:

"The building record for the present year in

Philadelphia-barring, of course, any finan-

cial or business disturbance not anticipated

that of any previous year in the history of

the city." It says the prohibition election

incident is keeping money hid and delaying

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette: The material

resperity of the south doesn't compare with

that it enjoyed thirty years ago; the vigorous

life apparent in a few isolated localities in

the south is derived from the southern

fathers of the men who manifest it; and the

influences which refine and clevate human

iours per day and twelve on Saturday.

for eleven hours and thirteen on Saturday.

the winter. The dealers sell milk in Cleve-

St. Louis barbers get half of their receipts

Topeka, Kan., leads with seventeen miles

Minnesota pays \$1 per bushel for grass

Southern textile manufacturors have or

Pittsburg bricklayers get \$4 for nine

Buffalo bricklayers get \$3 for nine hours

Des Moines talks of a trades university.

California sent 3,500,000 pounds of hone;

Woonsocket French Canadians will run

Laconia, N. H., claims to lead the east in

Cotton seed, which used to be thrown

The Cincinnati Post says the wages of the

1,100 girl shoe workers there have been cut

STATE JOTTINGS.

Nebraska.

vention of the M. E. conference at Ponca.

Fifty divines attended the district con-

The York Butter and Cheese association

County Judge J. M. Hiatt, of Orleans, has

resigned and his place has been filled by G

Dixon county farmers are confident that

they will harvest the best crop this fall that

The citizens of Tekamah want water works and the city council will be asked to call an election to vote the necessary funds.

A Hastings lady whose husband has lost

all his money at the gaming table has caused

the arrest of two gamblers who won the

The employes of the Dempster Manufac-turing company, at Beatrice, have organized

a mutual insurance association, covering sickness, accidents and death.

A farmer who has been a resident of John

son county for seventeen years reports that

Lightning roa peddlers have been working

the old games on the farmers of Butler

county and have added a few variations, re

The citizens of Palmer held a meetin

Wednesday for the purpose of arranging

Fourth of July celebration, but changed their minds and concluded to send the funds raised

Plattsmouth man, who left him because he abused her and started for the home of her parents in Ohio, died on the train while en-

route. Owens is thought to be going mad.

The natural gas enterprise in Hastings is

still alive and nearly ready to commence boring. The officers of the company have

closed a contract with a firm in Stillwater, Minn, to dig the well, and the parties are expected in a few days with all the neces-

The Dixon County Agricultural society

has decided upon September 24, 25, 26 and 27 as the date for the holding of the annual

county fair. The society announces that the usual balloon ascensions and such other at

tractions will be done away with, and new

features introduced. The second day will be known as old settlers day, and will be ob-

The stone walls for the foundation of the

Sisters of Visitation academy, at Hastings, have been completed and a large force of

workmen has begun laying brick. The front walls will be of pressed brick of Hastings manufacture, and more than a million brick

will be required in the construction of the

Myron Van Fleet, a prominent citizen of Hastings, had his foot accidently caught

and wrenched severely by one of the traces

the surgeon has found a displacement of the ankle bones that will require some time, after being adjusted, for nature to repair.

Iowa Items.

James C. Patterson, a prominent hotel

Montrose offers a bonus to secure a can

Preston people rate saloon keepers and

rug store proprietors about the same. Four

The annual meeting of the Central Iowa

Trotting circuit will be held at Des Moines

Mrs. Burnett, a citizen of Onawa, got a di-vorce from her busband at the last term of

court on the grounds of desertion, and in less

han three weeks she married him over again.

Dubuque and Des Moines are indirectly affected by the Pennsylvania flood. Both

cities are extending their street railways and the iron to be used has been ordered from the works destroyed by the Johnstown

A purse of \$100 has been presented to

Andy and Sam Jones, the Henderson county boys who braved the storm and went to the

rescue of the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Everett, that was capsized in the

Mississippi a short distance above Burlington

Rev. C. P. Williams, chaplain of the peni

tentiary at Fort Madison, says card playing, gambling and the theater are the most poten

factors in the development of criminals, and along with the social dance can account for a large per cent of the inmates of our jails and

The report of the penitentiary at Fort

Madison for May shows an average of 384 convicts. The report of the fowa Soldiers' home at Marshalltown shows 274 inmates during the same month. That of the Iowa Orphans' home at Davenport shows an average of the Iowa Orphans' home at Davenport shows an average.

agefor the menth of eighty-three soldiers orphans and 288 other orphans.

A Minister's Misfortune.

YANKTON, Dak., June 6 .- | Special Tele

grain to THE BEE. |- Rev. Dan F. Bradiey,

paster of the Congregational church of Yankton, was thrown from his buggy this morning on the Nebraska side, mar Yank-ton, and had ene leg broken, his shoulder dislocated and was otherwise injured. He has just been brought to the city and doc-tors augmoned to care for him.

while driving a horse recently. The ir was supposed to be slight at the time,

Burlington is paving with brick.

ning factory and a flouring mill.

nan at Keokuk, is dead.

are in trouble.

catastrophe.

une 18, 19 and 20.

served by an ox roast and big dinner.

The wife of Bill Owens, a worthless

sulting in their reaping a good harvest.

in that time corn has never been so far ad

vanced at this season of the year.

to the Johnstown sufferers.

sary apparatus for the business.

has been secured for a good many seasons.

Palace Car Pullman employs over eight

6 and 7 the rest of the year.

old scale-35 cents.

of electric railway.

for wages.

hopper eggs.

thousand men.

to Europe last year.

50 per cent in a year.

plant, to cost \$4,500.

B. Beatl, of Alma.

co-operative cotton mill.

woolen hosiery manufacture.

ganized

yearly.

at the present time-will certainly ections

English letter in American Manufacturer: In Private Deals of a Very Peculiar It is stated that there is already a scarcity of puddlers, and that this scarcity will be-Character. come more marked later on. In the Shef-

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL STORY.

The Courts Will Air It-Secretary Garber Writes the Union Pacific Folks a Pointed Letter -News Notes.

LINCOLN HUREAU OF THE OMARA BES.

1029 P STREET, LINCOLN, June 6. It has just come to light that Councilman Louie Meyer is a veritable all-around man, and it looks strongly as though self-aggrandigement has been his soie object in private as well as public life. Apropos of the public smirching he is receiving at the hands of the councilmanic investigating committee, comes one to inquire into his private business affairs that will lay the first in the shades of obscurity.

One Barry, an old-time expressman of existence have always been potential in the Lincoln, had, when the memorable boom struck the city, several acres of land adjoin-Newark (N. J.) bakers now work ten ing Lincoln, which he sold, and realized a good many thousand dollars therefrom. During Barry's somewhat eventful business Some Brooklyn men have gained the demand career he became acquainted with Louie Ohio farmers will organize to get 10 cents Moyer. It seems that Barry made this all per gallon for milk in summer and 15 during around business man his financial agent, and it transpires that he has become an im becile intellectually and his wife a confirmed inebriate. Both husband and wife land for 5 and 6 cents during the summer and husband and wife New Orleans bricklayers will work for the

are incapable of transacting any business whatever. Meyer has in his possession, it is said, all the valuable papers and notes and mortgages of this de-crepit old couple, and at the same time has a large amount of charges and claims against this property for goods furnished them. His accounts are said to show large claims for beer furnished to them from month to month aggregating a sum way up into the thousands. Barry's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and irs. C. A. Gordon, of Portland, Ore., ar-Mrs. C. A. Gordon, of Portland, Ore., arrived here a short time since and called upon Mr. Meyer and demanded an accounting of the funds and valuable papers in his hand, which at this hour has not been complied with. At the meeting Mr. Gordon severely criticised Meyer for having furnished his wife's father and mother with the beer, and also for urging upon the infirm couple a trip to Iraband their historical.

to Ireland, their birthplace, Proceedings in the courts will be begun at once by Mr. and Mrs. Gordon to have the ared couple placed in charge of a guardian, and to see that the old people are properly cared for. Some rich developments are expected in Moyer's charges and claims against the estate. The poor old couple are indeed to be pitied, and they now have the sympathy of their neighbors and friends. Barry has a son who is prominent among railroad men. Letters have been re-ceived from him concerning this matter by away, now makes 25,000,000 gailons of oil Mr. Gordon, in which he says proceed with this matter at once and see that justice is done to the old folks, and he will stand by

him to the end. Mr. Gordon also says that Meyer has urged upon Mr. and Mrs. Barry large amounts of goods that they had no earthly use for, and for no other purpose on earth than to run up an unreasonable account against the estate He is very indignant, and says the courts shall ventilate the matter for all it is worth.

Tried the Suicide Route. Charlie Fox, one of Lincoln's fast young men, tried to shuffle off this mortal coil last night at Carder's hotel. For a time Charlie was employed in Ewing's clothing store, and was regarded as one of the good boys of earth, but habits of dissipation fettered him and he commenced the downward climb. During the past few weeks he has been selling patent medicines from house to house, and occasionally gave way to despondency. Yesterday he purchased some morphine and on retiring took a very large dose tunately, however, his brother, who is the night clerk at Carder's, discovered his condition, and a physician was called and remedies given to arouse him from a deathly stupor. Success finally crowned the efforts f attendants, and this morning he was past all danger. Charlie, however, refuses to give any reason for his rash act, and his friends fear that he will make another attempt upon his life and propose to keep him under close surveillance. Besides the under close surveillance. Besides the brother mentioned, Charley has no relatives in this part of the country. Barring his dis-sipated habits he is generally regarded a likely young man, and an effort will be made o secure his reformation and a better state

A Lincoln Boy Shot. Mrs. George Bostater received a telegram

this afternoon from Coroner Anderson, of Castle Rock, Col., announcing that William E. Reese had shot himself and asking what disposition should be made of the body. The particulars of the shooting were not given and it is not known whether it was a suicide or an accident. Undertaker Heaton tele graphed an answer for Mrs. Bostater, the nother of the young man, authorizing his body to be sent here at once. Young Reese left Lincoln last Monday and did not apprise

gram was received. He was seventeen years of age and has made his home with his aunt, Mrs. T. P. Quick, since the death of her husband. He was employed for a time in the Missouri Pacific ticket office and later in Herpolsheimer's store, where he quit be-cause, as he said, the salary was too small. The remains will probably arrive here on the morning train.

Notarial Appointments. The governor to-day made the following notarial appointments: Duncan M. Forgan, Alliance, Box Butte county; William S. Redman, Merna, Custer county: Charles H. Silkworth, Omaha, Douglas county; H. A.

Babcock, Lincoln, Lancaster county; E. A. Bourne, Nebraska City, Nemaha county: A. M. Robbins, Ord, Valley county; M. M. Getter, Ord, Valley county. Ante, Or Give the Reason Why.

Since the hearing of the Sutherland-Manning complaints at Tekamah the board of secretaries has had a good deal of trouble to secure the needed information from the Union Pacific neonle which the following letter will explicitly explain. The board is bent on having the information, or will know the reason why: LINCOLN, Neb., June 5, 1889.-W. R.

Kelly, Attorney Union Pacific Railway, Omaha.—Dear Sir: I beg to enclose here-with copy of a letter, dated April 22, 1889, to your people requesting certain information; also copy of a letter similarly addressed, and dated May 15, sont as a tracer of the former one. This office has been denied common courtesy respecting these communications. Neither acknowledgment their receipt, or answer to their requests

has been received here. The information was requested in an informal way, not because it was deemed unimportant, or because it was only personal desire of one of the secretaries, but because the writer deemed the interests of all concerned best subscreed by amicable and and unrestricted intercourse between the commission and railway officials. If your people are of a different mind, I should like to be informed of it now, and will be guided ac-

cordingly in the future.

The coal statement was wanted. Compil-The coal statement was wanted ing the statement from ordinary railway accounts is not particularly burdensome. All other companies in the state cheerfully and promptly complied with a similar request, We want the statement from the Union Pa-

If it can only be had by invoking the aid of our courts, with all the attendant publicity, why, then it will be had in that way, books will be produced in evidence of why the information is not forthcoming.

I sincerely trust that intercourse necessary between the working force of the board of transportation and Union Pacific officials may be in no way unpleasant. I can assure you of the existence of a disposition on the part of the secretaries here, to ask of the railroad people nothing unreasonable or an-necessary, but only that which permits the discharge of duty. Yours truly, W. S. Garber."

City News and Notes.

The case of Lavina Foster, Mary A. Mo-

Kee and sixty-one others vs James Devinney

and Robert Frost has been filed in the su-

preme court for trial, on error from the district court of Johnson county. This is one of that cou nty's celebrated liquor cases The case of Marshal M. Barney vs Joseph Brinkham, on error from Kearney county, was also filed for trial. The bank examiners, Messrs. McNaugh-

ton, Brink and Sanders, are in the city day preparing blanks for the report bankers, and also blanks to facilitate in exuninations.

John Brown, sheriff of Cedar county, was

here to day to commit Albert E. McCoy to the state penitentiary to serve a term of two years for cattle stealing. This commitment raises the number of convicts in the state pen to 377.

Henry Johnson, a one-eyed colored youth,

Henry Johnson, a one-eyed colored youth, twenty years of ago, was arrested to-day on the complaint of Ella Burns, also colored, charging him with seduction. Ella is a half-witted girl, and the case on the surface is peculiarly aggravating. The case will be heard before Judge Stewart.

The county board of equalization will meet at the office of the county clerk on next Tuesday and reof the county clerk on next Tuesday and re-

main in session twenty days, to satisfy any claim county tax payers may bring forward for adjustment or equalization. Dietrich Deirks, charged with assault on Henry Franzmeyer, was brought by an under sheriff. He asked and secured

continuance until the 14th. Mrs. Ann Houser, who was arrested yes terday by the police on complaint of Lulu Henry, who charged that she had sworn to kill her, was again arrested to-day on a warrant issued from the county court. On ar-raignment this afternoon before Judge Stew-art she entered the plea of not guilty, and her trial was set for to-morrow morning at

'clock.
The Fedawa will contest still takes up the time of Judge Field and a jury in the district court. Mrs. Margaret Fedawa was on the stand nearly all day. The case is certainly a remarkable one. While involving large ina remarkable one. While involving large in-terests it has been tried without a single jar, the sole object seeming to be a thorough and searching investigation. It is that the case will be given to the jury some

time to-morrow.



AN EASTERN TALE.

A king once summoned his three sons. And thus addressed the anxious ones: "Go forth, my sons, through all the earth And search for articles of worth; Then he who brings the choicest thing, Shall in my stead be crowned as king.

In one year's time again they meet. And kneel before the sovereign's feet: The monarch knew not what to do. He welcomed home the youthful band. He natural eagerness expressed, To see the objects of their quest.

o white, the snow-flakes on their way Compared to them are dull and gray. The next a diamond more pure And larger than the Koh-i-nuor,

That shone with such a brilliant light. Subjects I my youngest son obey. The sunbeams, shared, withdrew from The Ivory Soap has won the day."

And as with gracious outstretched hand. The third is standing calmly there; Now, with a half triumphant air And smile of confidence and hope, He shows a cake of Ivory Scap, The first such lustrous pearls displays, So peerless in its purity, That every tongue is loud in praise. That dirt, alarmed, takes wings to fly. The old king, as it meets his sight, Grasps it, and cries in wild delight: No more confusion or dismay, No more cold meals on washing day.

"Twas hard to choose between the two,

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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